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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1902.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Doings Of Congress In Both House And Senate.

Senator Mason Fails In An Effort To Obtain Consideration Of A Schley Resolution.

Other Items Of General Interest From The Nation's Capital.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

In The Senate.

Washington, Jan. 23.—An effort was made in the senate today by Mr. Mason of Illinois to obtain the consideration of a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Rear Admiral Schley for his brave and able conduct while in command of the American fleet at the victorious battle of Santiago. The effort was not successful. The resolution provided that Admiral Schley also be presented a sword and that bronze medals be distributed among the officers and men in that battle, and \$10,000 be appropriated to meet the expenses of these acts. The resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

In The House.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The consideration of the urgency deficiency bill, which has been under debate in the house since Monday, was completed today, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the passage of the bill was postponed until tomorrow. A successful effort was made to increase the pay of the rural mail carriers from \$500 to \$600 per annum.

President Has Signed The Bill. Washington, Jan. 23.—Today, the resident signed the bill providing for the transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida McKinley, widow of the late president.

Will Take Command On Feb 10th. Washington, Jan. 23.—Captain J. G.ston has been detached from command of the Boston navy yard and ordered to take command of the battleship Oregon on Feb. 10th, relieving Captain C. M. Thomas, ordered home awaiting orders.

Approves The Plans.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Emperor William of Germany has approved the plans of the committee of arrangements for the reception of Prince Henry. He has left the arrangements of the details of the general plan to the committee.

Bill Placing Restrictions On Oleomargarine and Like Products. Washington, Jan. 23.—The friends of the measure for rigid restrictions on oleomargarine and kindred products carried their point before the committee on agriculture today, the committee voted twelve to five to report a bill which is even more restrictive than was the original Grout bill. The original bill placed a tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine and butterine colored to imitate yellow butter. The word "yellow" was taken out, thus making the restrictions apply to any kind of butter.

QUIET ON THE Isthmus.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 23.—The situation on the isthmus remains unchanged. Although quiet prevails both here and at Panama, the resumption of hostilities may be expected at any minute. American and British warships are expected at Colon shortly.

HAVE CHOSEN THEIR CANDIDATE

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 23.—The republican caucus to select a candidate for United States senator, to be elected at the present session of the legislature to succeed the late Senator Sewall, chose John F. Gryden on the nineteenth ballot.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

The Fifth Day Goes By Without Any Serious Disturbance.

Boston, Jan. 23.—This, the fifth day of the teamsters' strike, has passed without any such serious disturbances as were witnessed yesterday, although they were only prevented by the presence at vulnerable points of an overwhelming force of police. The teams of the R. S. Bryne Transportation company, against whom the strike is now directed, were kept moving throughout the day only under a strong guard, and at times it was very evident that only a slight relaxation of police vigilance was necessary to bring about scenes of violence. As yet there are no signs of yielding on either side and the conferences that are taking place daily are not attended by any representative of the R. S. Bryne company and are accomplishing little toward a settlement.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Joe Higginbotham Pleads Guilty To Charge of Criminal Assault.

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 23.—This afternoon Joe Higginbotham was convicted of a criminal assault on Mrs. Ralph Webb, and sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 24th. He pleaded guilty. A large number of the state militia are now here and the court house and jail are surrounded by a strong guard. There was no disturbance of any kind, however.

silver bullion captured by American marines at Tsin Tsin.

PRINCE BUYING GIFTS.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—A visit to the court jewellers was made today by Prince Henry of Prussia, and he selected about fifty presents for Americans with whom he will come specially in contact during his visit to the United States. The presents include several gold and silver boxes set with diamonds, encircled with diamonds, enamelled on the lids; beautiful silver cups, with "Hohenzollern" enamelled on them; gold and silver cigarette cases, on which his majesty's autograph is traced in small diamonds, and small compasses, inclosed in gold and silver boxes, with "Hohenzollern" enamelled on them, besides larger and more valuable gifts. A number of cuff links, brooches and scarfpins, with the initial "H" in diamonds, are among the presents. The latter are intended for less important persons. Official secrecy is maintained as to what the emperor and Prince Henry will present to the president, Rear Admiral Reiley D. Evans and Miss Alice Roosevelt, though it is well known that his majesty will send Miss Roosevelt a jewelled bracelet, and Prince Henry will probably offer the president a fine hunting gun, with interchangeable shot and rifle barrels, and its accompanying equipment.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Mexico City, Jan. 23.—There was another slight earthquake shock at Chilpancingo this afternoon, and terrified the people, but no harm was done. Official data show that 614 houses, not including the government buildings, were destroyed in the first and second earthquakes. The people are panic-stricken and fear additional shocks.

THE EMPEROR MEETS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Pekin, Jan. 23.—The ministers of the foreign powers here were received as representatives of foreigners as equal in rank to the Chinese emperor. The audience yesterday between the emperor and the ministers was held in the innermost large hall of the Forbidden City.

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KILLED THE MATE.

Tragedy On The Schooner James Drummond.

The Captain Has Been Exonerated From Blame.

Chinese Cabin Boy Also Stabbed The Mate As He Fell.

Bath, Me., Jan. 23.—Word has been received here of the eventful voyage of the ship James Drummond, from Puget Sound to Freemantle, Australia, during which the captain was forced to shoot his first mate to save his own life and prevent mutiny on the craft. The captain of the Drummond is H. J. Nason, who had charge of the vessel during her trials along the Atlantic coast. The ship left Chehalis for Freemantle with a cargo of lumber, and shortly before sailing Capt. Nason shipped as mate Thomas Burns. The Drummond left Puget Sound late in April, and almost as soon as the voyage began the new mate started to make trouble. He began by ill-treating the Chinese cabin boy, and was rebuked by Capt. Nason. This embittered the mate, and he annoyed the skipper by taking affairs into his own hands. Capt. Nason objected, and Burns wanted to fight immediately. From that time on Burns came on deck every day armed with a revolver, and during his watch called the men off the lookout and conversed with them. One morning Capt. Nason appeared on deck and found the fore and main royals clewed up. He spoke sharply to the mate, and a scuffle ensued in which the mate remarked to Capt. Nason: "You are only a living corpse and won't run this ship much longer." This threat caused the captain much anxiety, and he did not neglect to have his revolver in his pocket at all times. He kept a close watch on Burns. The third day after this quarrel, June 15, when passing the Fiji islands, the crisis was reached. Capt. Nason, with his wife and son, was sitting at supper in the forward cabin when the mate came in and took a seat at the table. As the captain was serving him with food Burns pulled out his revolver and pointed it at his superior. Capt. Nason dropped his fork and shot at Burns from his hip, the bullet striking the mate in the breast. As the shot was fired, the Chinese cabin boy, who had been ill-treated by Burns, grabbed a carving knife and stabbed the mate in the throat. Locking his wife and boy in their cabins, Capt. Nason went on deck with two pistols at full cock, and found the crew clustered aft. "Are any of you men in this?" he asked. "No, sir," was the reply, "we thought the mate had shot you, and we are glad it is the other way." Burns died almost instantly, and the next morning his body was buried at Freemantle, where a consultation inquiry was held, at which the skipper was exonerated from blame in killing Burns.

THAT'S RIGHT, TOO.

In the January number of the Fireman's Standard, published in Boston, the Portsmouth correspondent highly compliments Chief Engineer John D. Randall of this city, stating that while during the past year there were twenty-eight general alarms, nineteen still and five double alarms, the loss from the same was small, owing in no small degree to the efficiency of Mr. Randall, who is one of the best chiefs the city ever had, as he has the interest of the fire department at heart at all times. Always courteous and obliging, he is not only popular among his own men, but with a host of friends in other cities.

W. C. T. U.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms today, Friday, at three o'clock. This will take the form of a Thanksgiving service and all members are requested to be present, and all others interested are cordially invited. There will be a thank offering, to be given to the Childrens' Home.

PRODUCTIVE PROTECTIVE POLICIES.

To the Editor of The Herald: Sir:

There is something to be said in favor of the republican policies and republican administrators, when the treasurer of the state of New York is able to report \$6,199,229 cash in the state treasury December 31, 1901, against \$2,918,351 on the same date in 1900. We did not go far astray when we elected Governor Odell.

The American Car and Foundry company earned net \$938,611 for the quarter ended November 30 last, against \$544,484 for the same quarter of 1900.

Referring to the congressional election in New York city at which Perry Belmont, the rich democratic candidate, was defeated by his republican opponent, Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said: "The plans for bribery and illegal voting were very extensive, but I have not received a single complaint of corruption against any republican."

United States Steel corporation net earnings for the last nine months of 1901 were \$84,779,298. It would be interesting to know how many millions than that sum were paid out as wages and the number of people thereby supported.

New national banks to the number of 510, with a total capital of \$43,939,500 and a total bond deposit of \$11,967,150 were organized between March 21, 1900 and December 31, 1901. The largest share of this increase, namely, 171 banks with \$13,110,000 capital, was in the United States. The South makes a good showing, 126 banks with \$16,529,500 capital. None of us can call to mind any such results of the democratic policies of 1892-1896.

Railway earnings still show increases. Northern Pacific shows \$693,260 gross increase for November. Pere Marquette \$78,296 and St. Louis and San Francisco \$74,710.

Our heavier mining produced last year 610,000,000 pounds of copper, 280,000 tons of lead, 130 tons of zinc, 27,000 flasks, each holding seventy-six pounds of quick-silver, 8,000,000 pounds of aluminum, 3,200,000 pounds of antimony, a long list of smaller products, 15,600,000 tons of pig iron, 300,000 tons of coal, 70,000,000 barrels of petroleum, besides salt, natural gas, cement, gypsum, slate, building stone, pyrites and many other items.

Railway equipment ordered last year consisted of 193,000 freight cars, 2,900 passenger coaches and 4,300 locomotives.

New Bedford enterprises paid dividends in 1901 aggregating \$2,812,066, an increase of \$224,476 over 1900. The savings banks of the city had as deposits \$21,496,632, and the regular banks and trust companies held \$2,920,000—Daily Financial News. A big record for only one of our many prosperous (under Protection) factory towns.

The sum of \$73,000,000 for benevolence last year, and \$388,000,000 in nine years, counting only gifts of \$5,000 or more each, is a record we have every reason to be proud of.

A surplus of \$19,000,000 on nine months business, after paying dividends, bond interest, sinking fund proportion, setting aside large sums for depreciation and betterments, coupled with the losses by the great strike, car shortage and the switchmen's strike at Pittsburg, speaks well for the management of the United States Steel Corporation, and for the soundness of the policies on which the prosperity of our iron and steel industry is based.

The engineer of the Toyo, Kaisen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship line, is passing through the United States on his way to Europe to order three more big steamships. He says we could have the order if our price were low enough. Is it not time for congress to pass the ship subsidy bill?

"If \$100,000,000 shall be appropriated for the navy by the present congress a small part will go for the purchase of new material and something for salaries, but the great bulk of it for labor in every part of the Union." —Hon. John D. Long.

Coal production in the Pittsburg district last year was the largest on record.

For the first time in our history, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the value of our mineral products passed the billion dollar mark. Iron and coal furnished \$566,000,000 over half the total.

Contrast the present state of our national finances with the years of 1892-1896, during which the low tariff and largely Free Trade administration had to borrow \$262,000,000 to help pay current expenses.

"The United States is a great country, not because it exports a large quantity of products abroad, but because of the immensity of its internal trade." Toronto World. The Canadian paper gives the credit to our republican protective tariff.

"Our domestic production is fully \$15,000,000,000 yearly. Our exports of manufactures were less than \$200,000,000 yearly during the last Free Trade period, but they amount to \$400,000,000 yearly under protection. Our bank clearings for 1901 aggregate nearly \$120,000,000,000."—American Economist.

The Russian minister of Finance, reporting to the czar, says: "The metal interests are on the verge of ruin. The textile interests are depressed and many bankrupt. The productivity of the land has decreased twenty-seven per cent. in twenty years, each acre producing only one-half as much as an acre in America. Fifty-two per cent. of the agricultural population are hopelessly in arrears with their taxes." Is not this a somewhat painful reminder of our dark days, 1892-1896? Does not the American policy of protection largely account for the very different state of affairs here?

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad improvements during 1901 will involve an outlay of \$60,000,000, a large part of which will go to our wage earners. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reports that his experiments in raising high grade tobacco in this country are successful—tobacco for wrappers as fine as can be grown in Cuba or any other country. It will not be long before we can retain the \$14,000,000 we now pay out yearly for wrapper and filler tobacco.

Investors' faith in the expectation of many years continuance of our mercantile prosperity is shown by the fact that while transactions in shares on the New York stock exchange from January 1 to 11 were on 6,621,795 shares, against 11,750,468 for the same period of last year, the transactions in bonds, running for years, aggregated \$31,908,500. Stocks are speculative. Bonds are practically permanent.

"The feature of the steel industry during last year was the establishment of the steel industry in the south."—New York Times.

Railroad gross earnings, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission report, gained \$100,000,000 in 1901. The expansion in seven years (five of them republican) has been \$500,000,000 or fifty per cent. This has been done in the face of a continuous rate decline, owing to the enormous volume of increase in the freights carried.

Very truly yours,
WALTER J. BALLARD.
Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 18.

GOOD PROGRAM ARRANGED.

Plans of The East Eliot Musical Society For This Evening.

At the Methodist church at East Eliot, this Friday evening, the East Eliot Musical society will give its annual concert. The society will be assisted by Miss Ethel Hinton, a talented dramatic reader and Miss Ethel Thompson, pianist. Prof. George D. Whittier of Portsmouth is musical director. The programme will be as follows:

Piano solo, Miss Thompson. Chorus. a. Wake, Mariner, Wake!

b. Who Knows What the Bells Say? Song, Little Cotton Dolly.

Reading, A Newsboy In Church,

Miss Hinton.

Chorus, A Very Bad Cold.

Bass solo, selected, Mr. Nowell.

Anthem, Come, O My Soul!

Soprano solo, selected, Miss Moody.

Violin solo, Mr. Whittier.

Reading, Little Joe's Flowers.

Harmonica and piano, Miss Hinton.

Mr. Merrill, Miss Stewart.

Song, selected, Mr. Whittier.

Chorus,

a. Gently the Breeze.

b. Forward Gallily Together.

Alto solo and male quartette, Ashamed of Jesus.

Reading, Good Bye, God Bless You,

Miss Hinton.

Chorus,

a. Village Bells.

b. Meet Again.

The Rev. John T. Clow of Belle Vernon, Pa., has been engaged

CHRIST A REFORMER

A WORKINGMAN AND FRIEND OF THE POOR, HE WAS CRUCIFIED.

TODAY THE OPPRESSORS OF THE POOR PARADE AS CHRISTIANS—IF ON EARTH, WOULD JESUS “MOVE IN THE BEST SOCIETY”?

As far as we have been able to gather from the Scriptures, Christ believed in giving to every man an equal chance to earn a livelihood. He put his foot down on special privileges, denounced those who devoured widows' houses and especially those who lived on the labor of other people.

Christ was not a plutocrat. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade for a living until he became engaged in the work of reformation.

It is not recorded anywhere that Christ was a ward heel or that he sold his vote to the highest bidder, and therefore we are impelled to believe that he was incorruptible and above reproach.

Christ was a reformer in his day, and he met the reformer's fate. He was denounced by the monopolists and the believers in special privileges who crucified him in order to rid the world of a labor agitator and pestiferous reformer.

But strange things have happened since the great reformer of Palestine sacrificed his life on the altar of freedom for the poor and downtrodden of the race.

Today the oppressors of the poor, the advocates of special privileges and competitive wrong, are the principal worshippers of the lowly Nazarene. In fact, it may be said that, true to their instincts, they almost have a monopoly of the business.

The money changer and the monopolist have tried to make it appear that Christ was the great defender of special privileges and favored inequality among men, promising to reward the humble and contented poor in a kingdom that he would establish "beyond the sunset's radiant glow." They often quote the Scriptures to prove that their contention is right, and they are fond of saying, "The poor ye have always with you."

Did it ever occur to the blinded monopolist and exploiter that, while Christ did make that remark on one occasion, he did not license them to rob the poor, but that, on the contrary, he declared that "the laborer is worthy of his hire?"

We believe that the Saviour was in favor of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and, so far as we have been able to learn, he never approved of munificent gifts to colleges, but he said most emphatically to the rich man, "Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor and come and follow me."

Would Christ have uttered such a command if it had not been right? Did he not recognize the fact that the poor were entitled to the possession and enjoyment of all wealth because they were the workers and had created all wealth?

More than 1,000 years have passed since the star of Bethlehem looked down upon the manger in which lay the infant form of that mighty and serene carpenter of Palestine who had the courage to denounce the rich and monopolist and exploiter of the poor, and yet it is the same old world that it was then, and sometimes we think it is growing worse instead of better.

The world is indeed full of hypocrites, for the very men whom Christ denounced are now his chief worshippers. They have perverted the doctrines of the Man God to suit their own diabolical purposes and internal machinations.

If we would believe them, we would have to conclude that if Christ were alive today he would be a blated bondholder or corporation magnate, that he would be a kid gloved pugilist in one of our fashionable churches, that he would hobnob with the Vanderbilts, the Gorills and the Rockefellers and that he would turn up his nose at poor people and avoid their contaminating society.

According to the prevailing notion, he would "move in the best society," accumulate vast wealth by adhering to strict business methods, and he would heavily endow the higher educational institutions for the benefit of the wealthy.

According to the prevailing notion, he would not believe in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," he would not be concerned about the problem of the unemployed, he would not favor a pure democracy or the rule of the majority, he would not be opposed to franchise grabbing and private ownership of public utilities and would look with utter indifference upon the widespread misery and poverty of his fellow citizens.

The world's great Armageddon is still to be fought, and it will be a battle royal between the wage slaves of every land and the exploiters of the race.

And we would advise the hosts of labor to choose well their leaders and to follow their white plumes in the thick of the fight and to continue the battle until they have placed their stainless banners on all the frowning ramparts of the alien world.—John Allen Mette in *Augusta (Ga.) Voice of Labor*.

Wages Voluntarily Advanced.

At South Bend, Ind., the Indiana Railroad company posted an order granting a voluntary increase of wages to employees which amounts to \$10,000 a year. The order is the second voluntary increase made by the company within the last two years. The increase applies to motormen and conductors and station employees who are paid by the hour, making the average wages \$2 per day.

CLUBHOUSE FOR JACKIES.

How Captain McCalla Will Spend His Prize Money.

Uncle Sam's sailors stationed at Mare Island, California, will soon have a clubhouse for their use similar to the sailors' home erected by the generosity of Helen Gould at Brooklyn. Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who was in command of the cruiser Marblehead during the Spanish war, has contributed the prize money won at the naval battle of Santiago for the purchase of a plot of ground at Vallejo on which it is his purpose to establish a clubhouse for the use of enlisted men of the navy.

Captain McCalla's prize money was something short of the \$5,000 required to buy the land, but he made up the sum from his own pocket. Additional funds are to be secured by private subscription.

Captain McCalla being now on duty

on the north Atlantic station in command of the Kearsarge, Mrs. McCalla is now on the Pacific coast pushing the enterprise. The proposed clubhouse will be patterned after the Brooklyn Sailors' home. It will contain a library, a gymnasium, billiard rooms, bow-



CAPTAIN BOWMAN H. MCCALLA.

ing alley and sleeping rooms. It is intended to be a home for the enlisted men at Mare Island when off duty.

Captain and Mrs. McCalla have had the scheme in mind since they were stationed at Mare Island from 1883 to 1887. When Captain McCalla was called for service in the Spanish war, he did not lose sight of the project. While he was in the Philippines and later on the memorable march to Peking, his pet idea was not forgotten, and before he got his prize money he opened negotiations for the purchase of the lot which has now been secured and the deed for which is in Mrs. McCalla's possession. She has, besides, some subscriptions from friends and will endeavor to raise the balance of the sum required. Speaking of the uses of the clubhouse, Mrs. McCalla said:

"In a modified way the house will be like that in Brooklyn. There the sailor can stay over night and get coffee in the morning. Plenty of reading material will be furnished. For the privilege of the home the sailors pay \$5 per year.

"When the Valley's house is paid for and equipped, it will be turned over to the Young Men's Christian association which best understands the conduct of such places."

COLONIAL WAR MEMORIAL.

Battle of Fort George to Be Marked With Castings of Bronze.

The Society of Colonial Wars devotes its endeavors to the perpetuation of the glorious deeds in arms that marked the troublous times preceding the Revolution. In consonance with that

Employers' Liability Bill.

A brand new employers' liability bill intended to meet objections raised by the governor in his veto of the Bradfield measure last session has been introduced in the New York legislature by Senator Stater. The senator says it was prepared by the American Federation of Labor and that it has the backing of practically every labor union in the state.

According to its provisions employers may sue employers for personal injuries received while on duty; that the fact that an employee continued in the service of an employer after the discovery of danger of injury shall not be considered as an assault by the employee of the continuance of the risk or negligence contributing to any injury.

The Kaiser and the Workingman.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the German emperor is considering the calling of an international congress of labor to meet in his capital city to discuss subjects of mutual interest to the trades unions and himself. It is reported that the hard times in Germany have greatly strengthened the trades unions and given his imperial majesty no little concern by reason of the close relation which is supposed to exist between the labor movement and social democracy. It is further reported that he is considering new schemes of paternalism to allay the discontent of the working class and that one object of the proposed congress is to discuss plans to this end.

A Monument to Swinton.

The village of Caldwell has provided a site, and there will be erected a monument of granite thirty feet high, which, standing at the head of Lake George, is soon to be commemorated by a heroic bronze statue on the shores of Lake George. The figures will be those of Sir William Johnson, leader of the colonials, and King Kendrick, his Indian ally, to whose sagacity the victory is generally accredited.

The village of Caldwell has provided a site, and there will be erected a monument of granite thirty feet high, which, standing at the head of Lake George, may be seen for many miles. Chief Kendrick is shown in the costume of the Mohawks of that period, and the statue illustrates an incident that occurred at a council of war before the battle. General Johnson appears in a coat of mail.

GOOD PAY AND RIGHTS.

Money Is Not All Powerful With American Workingmen.

A distinguished American who means well and believes what he says informed a gathering of Frenchmen that in America "when men are well paid they do not bother much about their rights."

That sounds well from the point of view of the man who dislikes strikes and such troubles, but how about the facts?

The most desperate strike we ever had was a strike by the locomotive engineers, one of the very best paid classes of workers.

The highest paid mechanics are those

whose unions are the strongest and who insist most rigidly upon the exact letter of their rights.

George Washington was a very rich

man for his day, but that did not keep him from insisting upon his rights.

Danton, the gigantic figure in the French revolution, was a rich Frenchman, about as prosperous in proportion as Elmo Root at the present day. But he was willing to risk and lose his head for his rights, and so were those associated with him—Marat, one of the ablest and most prosperous physicians of his time, and a great many others.

Of the men who in France led the great movement for their rights almost every one was a man financially prosperous. Not a single poor, underpaid workingman achieved any eminence in that movement.

It is the man not well paid who cares little about his rights.

Such a man's vitality is low from long hours and poor living. His pride is low, his ambition is withered, he is easily managed.

The Chinese coolie, for instance, simply bows humbly when he is told that his head must come off, and any order he receives is obeyed. He does not even think that he has any rights, and he gets 2 or 3 cents a day.

The American bricklayer and mason, the American carpenter, is a far different proposition from the Chinese coolie.

He is very well paid, and he cares a great deal more for his rights than for anything else.

Wages are going up in this country, and they are going to continue to go up.

As men get more money, more education, more leisure, more personal pride, they will insist more and more firmly on their rights as human beings, and that blessed fact it is that will eventually give us a real republic and a real government of the people.—New York Evening Journal.

Criticism of American Workmen.

In the Trades and Labor Gazette, the organ of the London trades unions, Mr. James McDonald, its editor, who is also secretary of the London trades council, has the following remarks to make to his fellow workers in the United States:

"The American workman, it appears to us, may grumble less and more readily respond to the invitation of his capitalist taskmaster because he is a better broken in animal.

"He recognizes capital as king and fully understands that the capitalist owns him body and soul and that he must live at the feet of his king, capitalist, all his physical and intellectual energies and fight battles,

"He is entirely the creature of capital and has no more real independence than the machine he works. He claims to be the most independent worker on earth, but that independence is never thickness, entirely subject to a money value, and up to the present he has sold it to the highest bidder.

"He recognizes capital as king and fully understands that the capitalist owns him body and soul and that he must live at the feet of his king, capitalist, all his physical and intellectual energies and fight battles,

"Industrially and politically the American worker in the political sense is the most degraded of creatures—most degraded because his opportunities are greatest. American workmen only obey animal instincts."

Dainty Way to Make Summer Dresses.

of an undersleeve. The elbow sleeve for warm weather attire is dressy and comfortable and gives the glove wearer one more chance, for naturally, the short sleeves render musquetaire gloves a necessity. And they will be seen very often this coming season.

Even now there are many in evidence.

The line of dainty thin goods is won-

dably large, and it is impossible to

speak of them all by name, so I shall

content myself by mentioning only

those new to us. There are some ex-

squisite silk and Ilion novelties, grenadines, tissues, catalane organdies,

fancy zephyrs, dotted aviss muslins in

endless variety, applique batiste, ba-

tiste de trevoir, silk lace net, Egyp-

tian tissue, silk grandaines, Brussels

point and all the long line of dimities,

lawns and fine and artistic batistes.

Percalines there are by the thousand,

and it seems as if each new piece is

prettier than the last. Percaline is one

of the best values of all the cotton

goods, and, however many times it

may be washed, it is always the same.

For the inevitable shirt waist it is in-

vulnerable.

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tian tissue, silk grandaines, Brussels

point and all the long line of dimities,

lawns and fine and artistic batistes.

Percalines there are by the thousand,

and it seems as if each new piece is

TELEPHONE GIRLS.

And Some of the Annoyances They Put up With

Just Drop in at the Central Office For a Few Minutes

And Then You Won't Feel So Much Like Using an Ax.

When you feel like taking an ax and smashing a certain piece of property belonging to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., don't. Just take a walk down to central in Frank Illy block and watch the girls a few minutes. They are a very pleasant lot and not the demons that they sometimes seem to be from the other end of the wire. If a half dozen lines happen to be hopelessly out of order for the time being they may have time to talk to you and give you some points on what not to do when using the phone. But if things are all right they will probably just nod and go on with their business.

You won't understand anything at all about what you see unless you happen to be an electrician. There will be two or three girls sitting on high stools with a wicked looking contrivance about their ears and their lips pressed to a receiver suspended in mid air. In front of them is a large board with little doors continually dropping, which have numbers painted on them. Then there will be a big bunch of plugs at the ends of long cords. The girls will be keeping up a running fire of talk into that little contrivance under their nose while their fingers are busy shutting up the little doors as fast as they open and putting in the plugs here and there or pulling them out. There will be a continual clatter that may remind you of a threshing machine or a saw mill according to how you spent your youth.

Portsmouth central is not so very large but it is mighty busy. Your orders come in through that head gear and are translated through the fingers of the girls. If the orders come one at a time it wouldn't be so bad, but when an operator has to wait while two men have a scrap for the wire and then takes an order on the fly it is not so easy, and it is not so pleasant for the girl when the man who lost the wife in the mix up gets 'em earth again and gets his conversation steered towards central once more. The subscribers are not supposed to swear out, but, land sakes alive, it sounds sometimes as if there was a training school for male drivers on the other end!

Everything else passes through central, but the kicks stay there. Now for instance: A woman suddenly finds that she has forgotten something in regard to a pattern for a tea wrapper that she has just borrowed from a friend. A telephone has just been put in the house and she remembers all at once about that. She has been told just how it works, and is very proud of her knowledge and of the fact that she has a telephone. To all intents and purposes that telephone is for her special benefit. Her husband pays so much per month for it and kicks regularly about the tolls that have been charged. It is to be used according to her honest convictions just like the chafing dish she got Christmas.

So she rushes up to the 'phone, takes down the receiver and twists the bell crank energetically and then waits for an answer. Seconds seem like hours when you have that bit of hard rubber against your ear. Then she lays the receiver down so that she can get a better purchase on the bell and turns the crank the wrong way and it comes off in her fingers. That's awful! But after much work she manages to get the crank back into place and perhaps gets some grease on her fingers. Her temper has suffered considerably in the operation thus far. The girls over to central are awfully stupid and slow. But she finally remembers that she must have the receiver on the hook when she rings. So she puts it back, gets a good grip on the bell and rings. Holy smoke! how she does ring! A regular long drawn-out wail of agony. Perhaps you have got one like that in your ear when using the 'phone. Pleasant, isn't it?

But the trouble is just commencing. The frate lady drops promiscuously between two men who are trading horses. She hears some one talking, but they have no right to do that when she wants the line, so she gives the bell another vigorous turn and somebody gets another ear full. The man who got it last is mad. He heard the receiver come off the hook when the lady made her first try at central and he is sure it is Mr. A-X who is on the same line and knows he got cheated in the last trade. He doesn't want anyone to know that he is trading horses again.

After all three are mad there is a general mix up. Perhaps the girl at central knows what is going on or perhaps she doesn't. There's trouble on the line somewhere and she knows that she will get the blame anyhow, so she lets things stew. But when that woman of the dress pattern gets her ear! Wow! Whop lar lar tartum! Talk about a woman scorned! You ought to hear one emerging from a telephone mixup!

When she of the pattern finally gets into communication with she who loaned it, the former has to tell the latter all about the time she had in getting there and how the girls over to central ought to flirt less with the married men and pay more attention to business. At the end of half an hour or so they get to the pattern and it is all over. But perhaps the girl at central has misunderstood. Of course she should be a mind reader, wireless telegrapher, Spiritualist medium and other things too numerous to mention and above all things infallible. But as a matter of fact she isn't half of this. She is just an ordinary girl with nerves and a fair share of feeling. But perhaps she understood that the horsemen had finished because they didn't say "waiting" when she did and has allowed the dress pattern to intrude. But by the time she gets this straightened out she has five other and emphatic mix ups on her hands and certainly she is to blame for them all. The woman of the dress pattern can't be blamed for what she doesn't know and telephone girls know everything.

But you say this is an exaggerated case. Perhaps. But did you ever call at central and talk it over? Here are some rules that if observed would give better service. When you find that some one else is using the line, ring the bell, swear, whistle, sing, do anything to make things pleasant for them. By all means drive them off the line if you can.

When you want a party and after ringing them five times and central finds they do not answer, tell central she is too stupid to pose for a new soap poster. Be sure about the number. Make her ring five times, sure.

When some other subscriber's number rings be sure to listen. You wouldn't listen at a key hole of course, but a telephone is different. That's a public convenience and you may get some interesting bits of gossip for your pains. They will probably hear you take the receiver off the hook and know you are listening, but they can't tell who you are so you are safe. It's a very pleasing pastime and if you are a lady and hear some one swear you can report it and stir up some delicious trouble.

"The men in this march," Major Waller states, "have overcome incredible difficulties and dangers. The positions they destroyed must have taken several years to prepare. Reports from old prisoners state that they have been three years working on defences. No white troops have ever penetrated these positions before, and they were held as a final rallying point."

"The cliffs over the river are honey combed with caves. These caves are reached by bamboo ladders, also by ledges of rock with bamboo hand rails. Tons of rock were suspended in cages held in position by vines and in readiness to be precipitated on people and boats below. Instant destruction would have been the fate of the boats had they attempted the passage of the river until after the cliff had been taken..."

A practice observed by some but not so generally as it might be is that of ringing up central and then hunting all over the house for the number of the party wanted. If this was more universal it would make the business more interesting. Try it and see what fun it is.

Never give the number of the subscriber you want. They are occasionally changed and the central may get somebody mixed. The girls only have a few hundred numbers to remember anyhow and it is your duty to assist them all you can in training their memory. The best way to do this is to give the nickname of the friend you want and let central do the rest. The books with all the numbers in them are published to give the printers work and furnish shaving paper for subscribers. Some use them as advertising mediums, but it is understood that they are not very good for that because no one ever looks at them.

Now the last and most important rule of all. Kick. Don't be half-hearted about it. Put your whole soul into it. Brink some strong coffee for supper so you can wake up in the middle of the night and kick at the night service. Get out of bed on the wrong side so you can kick effectively before breakfast. Eat something for dinner that always hurts you, so you can get one good kick in the first thing in the afternoon. Don't be bashful about it. The kicker occasionally breaks a toe but he usually gets what he wants. If you are going to kick against the telephone you have got to do an extra good job. They get so accustomed to common, everyday kicking that only something especially original and novel will interest them. Bear this in mind and make your kick as strenuous as possible. Don't be afraid that the equipment will break. It is well constructed and capable of bearing severe strain. By closely observing all these rules we believe you will get much better service. Try them.

FOR WINDHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Exeter, Jan. 23.—The historical col-

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Whitton's *Furniture Dealer* has been used for children's teeth. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Top of a Town

—the roofing—is best and safest wherever MF Roofing Tin is used. MF is the original old-style terne plate, first made in England, perfected in America, and now the world's standard for tin roofing. Many houses roofed with MF fifty years ago have never required another covering. Your house will not require another roof much short of two generations if you use

MF Roofing Tin

Every sheet of this roofing tin is carefully examined for defects from the rolling of the iron plate to boxing for shipment, and every imperfect sheet is thrown out. MF has the heaviest, richest coating of pure tin and new lead and is impervious to rust. This (G) trade mark is stamped on every sheet of the genuine. Ask your roofer, or Write to W. C. CHOMEYER, Agent, Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh. for illustrated book on roofing.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

DARING WORK BY MARINES.

Incredible Difficulties and Dangers Overcome By Them in Suppressing the Philippine Insurrection.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Magnificent work is being done by United States marines in aiding the army in suppressing the insurrection in Samar. The navy department has received from Major L. W. T. Waller, commanding the battalion, a report on the expedition which overcame great difficulties and inflicted a severe blow upon the insurgents.

"The men in this march," Major Waller states, "have overcome incredible difficulties and dangers. The positions they destroyed must have taken several years to prepare. Reports from old prisoners state that they have been three years working on defences. No white troops have ever penetrated these positions before, and they were held as a final rallying point."

"The cliffs over the river are honey combed with caves. These caves are reached by bamboo ladders, also by ledges of rock with bamboo hand rails. Tons of rock were suspended in cages held in position by vines and in readiness to be precipitated on people and boats below. Instant destruction would have been the fate of the boats had they attempted the passage of the river until after the cliff had been taken..."

Major Waller recommends that medals of honor be awarded to Capts. D. Foster and H. I. Bears, and brevets for 1st Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter and H. R. Lay, 2d Lieut. A. C. Rogers and Assistant Surgeon J. M. Boisfeur, Gunner Sergeant J. M. Quick and Acting Corporal Harry Glenn of company N are especially mentioned.

In their vestries yesterday afternoon the women of the First church gave a very complete and attractive exhibit of old-time needle work, on which Mrs. William Burlingame read an interesting paper. The women's clubs of Phillips, Christ and the Unitarian churches attended, and tea was served.

ELIOT.

Elliot, Jan. 23.

A week of special services is being held at the Congregational vestry. Rev. Leroy S. Bean of Saco is assisting the pastor.

Mrs. John Griffin of Newmarket, N. H., spent Wednesday of this week with her father, Mr. James W. Bartlett.

Mr. Charles T. Paddock of Newton, Mass., was the guest of friends one day this week.

Last night was the closing night of the singing school taught by Prof. George D. Whittier of Portsmouth. Friday night there will be held in the Methodist church, a concert with a chorus from the singing school with Miss Ethel W. Thompson, accompanist, assisted by Miss Ethel Hinton of Lawrence, Mass., a dramatic reader.

C. Edward Bartlett has returned from Boston, where he was the guest of friends for a few days.

Eugene Goodwin of Dover, N. H.,

who has been the guest of his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Raitt, re-

turned home yesterday.

FOR WINDHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Exeter, Jan. 23.—The historical col-

This signature is on every bottle of *Laxative Bromo*. The remedy that cures in twenty-five cents a bottle.

E. W. Green



FOR NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman in All On Account of Eliza.

Arthur Foote and several members of the Boston symphony orchestra gave a concert at Hanover Monday evening.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman played All On Account of Eliza to a splendid audience at Manchester Tuesday night.

The School for Scandal is to be given in New York, Jan. 31, by an all star cast to include Kyrie Bellew as Charles Surface, Edward J. Morgan as Joseph, Marie Walwright as Lady Teazle and Edmund Lyons as Sir Peter.

WIDOW FOLEY GETS \$1500.

Portland, Me., Jan. 24.—A verdict of \$1500 damages was reported in the supreme court Thursday, in the case of Sarah J. Foley against Trefethen & Ditkin of this city, contracting stevedores. Patrick J. Foley, husband of the plaintiff, was fatally injured last winter by the breaking of a staging supporting a coal run, while a steamer's cargo was being discharged. The plaintiff alleged that the construction of the staging was defective.

Callisthenics

Are a benefit to healthy women. But to women who are suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex they are an injury. When there is weak back or bearing down pains, headache or other indications of womanly weakness, exercise can only aggravate the condition. The womanly health must be first restored before strength can be developed by exercise.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It does this by healing the womanly diseases which undermine the general health. It stops the drains that weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. George A. Strong, of Gloucester, Mass., "I was suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable disease, bearing down pains, headache and fever. I dragged around in that way for two years and I began taking your medicine. After taking first bottle I began to feel better. I took second bottle and third. Dr. Pierce's one and a half drams of Pleasant Pellets also used one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Now I feel like a new person. I can't think you enough thank you for your advice and the good you've done me. Thank you."

"I have a sister who is taking your medicine and it is helping her."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets promote regularity of the bowels, and assist the action of "Favorite Prescription." No other laxative should be used with Dr. Pierce's Medicines.

Since November 1, 1894, 100,000 boxes of Pleasant Pellets have been sold.

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THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1864.

Published every evening, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

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Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 21-2.

F. W. HARTFORD,

B. M. TILTON,

Editors and Proprietors.

(Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office as second class mail matter.)

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1902.

The wary pugilist now calls for police protection before he trusts himself in the ring.

It is a very candid statesman who tells the whole truth when he gets up his biography for the congressional directory.

Some of the biographies of prominent statesmen that are being circulated have the air of being personally conducted.

Signor Marconi cannot blame his press agent if his wireless telegraph enterprise does not have a prosperous conclusion.

The railways and telegraph lines which make millionaires also carry embarrassing news of their little doings at Monte Carlo.

St. Louis does not propose to let its exposition stand as a suburban enterprise when compared with the Chicago fair, if it can be helped.

The king of Corea's favorite son has lost \$30,000 in the stock market. This is what comes of trying to get too civilized all at once.

Milwaukee and Chicago represent a combination of beer and sausages which might invite a moment of passing interest to Prince Henry.

The man who is afraid of dying rich can always find an exposition running somewhere which will enable him to squander his money on the midway.

Senator Hoar would doubtless be glad if people who agree with his general sentiments would be more discreet in the manner of expressing them.

The king will not have a "court jester" at the coronation. Official poetry has not been enough of a success to warrant experiments in official humor.

Mr. Carnegie's beneficence has caused a large number of people who are willing to be helped without squandering their money on postage stamps.

There will be some warm debates on the isthmian canal, but it is expected to pull the enterprise through without precipitating any resignation challenges from Senator Tillman.

States with prohibition laws find that they are enforced in small towns, but disregarded in the large cities. Yet the small towns do not seem to derive their just share of the profit from this moral advantage.

The theory that English actors are coarsened by an American tour may be based on the fact that some of them are tempted when they go home to make the first vulgar display of wealth that their careers have ever permitted.

A French inventor has produced a new voting machine which is said to secure secrecy and accuracy. It may be that in time enough safeguards can be thrown around the ballot to keep human nature absolutely honest. But it is doubtful.

It is hinted now and then that Sir Thomas Lipton goes in for yacht racing as an advertisement for his tea business. The charge is absurd; but if he should gain any incidental benefit from the vast sums he has expended in the interests of international sport he would be welcome to it.

THE QUESTION OF CANAL COST.

The supplementary report of the Isthmian Canal commission, in substance, is to the effect that with the

two canals costing in prospect practically the same amount, the Panama route is preferable, but the question remains open whether the cost of securing the necessary grants from Colombia will sufficiently increase the total canal cost to the United States to offset the engineering and other advantages which weigh in favor of Panama as long as the construction cost factors are balanced. When the prospective cost of the two canals, on the basis of the exorbitant demand of the Panama company, yielded an advantage of \$63,000,000 to Nicaragua, the commission pronounced in favor of that route. When the Panama company sealed its offer to the commission's own figures of \$40,000,000, the advantage, it was thought, rested with Panama to the extent of about \$5,000,000.

Thus the commission has pronounced both routes to be feasible and practical for construction by the United States, and has voted in favor of Panama in the latest rendering of the estimates of cost. But it has at the same time noted the important fact that the final balance has not yet been struck, for there remains to be learned perhaps the most important item of all, the comparative cost of the concessions from Colombia and from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In its first report the commission engaged in a general discussion of this matter and the deduction to be drawn from its language is plain, that the United States will probably have less difficulty in striking a satisfactory bargain for the Nicaragua route than for the Panama. The United States must hold the lands adjacent to the canal in perpetuity. There can be no limited-term leases, and indeed the commission takes grounds against any form of leases. Ownership out right is advocated as the only feasible method for the government to hold the property. Colombia is to be asked not only to grant a canal franchise and a strip of territory to the United States, but to relinquish the right it now enjoys in prospect of succeeding of the canal ninety-nine years after its completion. It is now incumbent upon the Panama people to demonstrate that the cost to the United States of securing the proper titles and rights in Colombia to permit the ownership of the canal and is controlling strip will not be so large as to swell the aggregate of the Panama cost by nearly \$70,000,000. Before a decision can be safely reached by the Senate on the whole proposition in the light of the two findings by the commission, the account must be promptly stated in its final terms, that an exact balance can be struck.

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Catarrh of the Stomach.

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Ef-
fectual Cure For It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headache and a general play-out languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if he int-



erior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Distilled Asceptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

N. J. Boother, Chicago, Ill.

"Catarrh is a local condition

NOT TO GO TO CABINET.

The President to Act Independently and Promptly in the Matter of the Schley Appeal.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—President Roosevelt will determine the Schley appeal as promptly as possible, and, it is stated, without laying the matter formally before the cabinet. He has asked the legal advice of Attorney-General Knox, with a request that it be given as soon as may be, but neither the president nor Secretary Long desires to have it submitted in cabinet or brought in any way before Secretary Long, from whose action Admiral Schley has appealed.

Attorney-General Knox is the member of the cabinet who has been most favorably regarded by Admiral Schley and his friends because he came into the cabinet after the Spanish war and its immediate consequences were over, and because he held that it was not lawful to assign lawyers from the department of justice to assist Judge Advocate-General Lemly before the Schley court of inquiry. His impartiality and his legal ability are conceded, and it is assumed that the advice he will give to the president on legal grounds will not be questioned by Admiral Schley's friends, even though it is adverse to his claims.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave here this morning for Chicago.

MET AT NEWMARKET.

Rockingham County Freewill Baptist Association Held Sessions.

Newmarket, Jan. 24.—The Rockingham County Freewill Baptist association met here Wednesday morning, and adjourned yesterday afternoon. The attendance was small yesterday, owing to the inclement weather. However, the program was carried out, and those who were fortunate enough to be present congratulate themselves on having listened to a treat of eloquence and music. Following is the program:

Wednesday—9:30 a. m., devotional, the Rev. A. R. Paull; 10, conference business; 11, conference sermon, the Rev. A. B. Howard; 12, m., recess; 1, p. m., business meeting of the Woman's Missionary society; 2, sermon; 3, Woman's Missionary society, memorial service of Mother Hills, address, "Some of Her Marked Characteristics," Miss L. A. Demerite, singing and personal reminiscences and tributes; 7, young people's service, praise and devotional, reports and business, 8:15, address, the Rev. A. P. Davis.

Thursday—9 a. m., devotional; 10, business; 11, sermon; 12, m., recess; 1, p. m., devotional; 2, business; 2:30 p. m., business meeting of the Rev. D. H. Adams; adj-

usted.

Friday—9 a. m., devotional; 10, business; 11, sermon; 12, m., recess; 1, p. m., business meeting of the Rev. D. H. Adams; adj-

usted.

Saturday—9 a. m., devotional; 10, business; 11, sermon; 12, m., recess; 1, p. m., business meeting of the Rev. D. H. Adams; adj-

usted.

Sunday—9 a. m., devotional; 10, business; 11, sermon; 12, m., recess; 1, p. m., business meeting of the Rev. D. H. Adams; adj-

usted.

MONDAY IN LINE.

Henry Peyser & Son Ordered to Quit Business by Six O'clock Thursday Night.

Clarendon, Jan. 24.—The edict came suddenly yesterday when Chief of Police George Boyd visited the twenty-one places in town where liquor is sold, and informed the proprietors that "business must cease," or that "the prohibitory law would be enforced after 6 p. m. Friday.

All those who were interested took their medicine gracefully and without a word of complaint. The order had been expected long before this.

It is reported that there is a drop in the price of liquid goods, and a merry time is anticipated during the remainder of the time allowed the dealers.

BARRINGTON, TOO.

Orders to Liquor Dealers Evidently Related to the Letter.

Jan. 24.—Barrington, like other towns, is "gone dry." Under the order of County Selectmen, the selectmen notified the town to quit business Saturday night at ten o'clock and he order was evidently obeyed by the letter. There are five in town who pay a government tax and taxes and several others were visited by the officials.

NAVY YARD CHANGES.

F. W. Wilmett of this city has been appointed to succeed R. A. Kipp, clerk

in the general store at the navy yard, giving Mr. Wilmett an increase of \$125 per annum. W. H. Gilson has been advanced in rating from \$2.18 to \$2.80 per diem.

Jesse Marchand and Cora Ruiter, the two pretty mill girls who dis-

appeared from their home in this city Monday were found yesterday at a residence on the Mammoth road, where they are stopping with a friend. They claim that they had not been out of the city.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

An Irish lady, having had some angry words with her husband one day, had occasion a few moments later to send her servant for some fish for dinner.

"Brigit," said the mistress, "go down town at once and get me a plaice."

"Indeed an' I will, ma'am," said Bridget.

"Indeed an' I will, ma

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

(IN EFFECT OCTOBER 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:00, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 8:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth
Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 8:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:29, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch,
Trains leave the following stations
at Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Spring—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Almond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Almond—9:10, 11:48, a. m., 5:02, p. m.

Spring—9:32, a. m., 12:00, m. 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the rest.

Information given, through tickets and baggage checked to all points of the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132.

GOVERNMENT BOAT,

FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m.

Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:00 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 5:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m.

Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 12 a. m., 12:00 m.

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

METEY LOTS CAREO FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep under strict supervision of the interests of those who may be instructed to his care. He will give careful attention to the turfing and the care of horses, and to the cleaning of traps and horse-traps, and the removal of bodies, etc., to work at the cemeteries he will furnish a d graving in the city at short notice. Information given, through tickets and baggage checked to all points of the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed
and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORSCMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer for them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic
on the Market.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS.

FRANK JONES, President.

JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.

ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.

JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.

JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.

FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

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For neat and attractive

Printing there is no better

place.

SEMI-WEEKLY

TAKE

the

Joy

Line

to

New

York

Including Birth

in Stateroom.

\$2.00

Leave New Yo

Pier 31, E. River

5 P.M.

ICE BRIDGE, FOOT OF AMERICAN FALL

is usually exceedingly tough.

The bridge of this winter is said by those

familiar with previous ones to be of

smoother surface than usual, but of

great strength and solidity.

To the onlooker "snow bucking" in

the Rockies presents a picturesque

scene, but there is nothing picturesque or

pleasant about it to the men behind the

rotary. In fact, the running of the

snowplows is regarded as about the

most disagreeable job in Rocky mountain railroading, and that means about

the most disagreeable job in the world,

for there is no country that presents

greater dangers and hardships than

those which beset the man who has a

railroad run in this wild region.

In the ordinary storms the rotary snow

broom effectively does the work of

clearing the tracks on most of the

roads, but sometimes the storms of wind

and snow are so severe as to baffle the

best efforts of the railroad men. There

are some passes in Colorado and Wyoming, like Boreas, Alpine, Marshall and

Sherman Hill, where the storm king's

sway is most powerful and of which

many and startling are the stories told

about heroic battles with his majesty.

This state is one of the worst in the

Rocky mountain region for snow fighting.

One road has to abandon a paying

spur about six months every year for

the reason that it is practically impossi-

ble to keep the line open. Of course

the main lines of traffic must

be kept clear regardless of expense,

and the Colorado and Southern, the

Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio

Grande Western, must keep a large

number of rotaries and "snow buck-

ing" crews at work half the year.

The Union Pacific has some sections

that are especially difficult to operate

in winter. To keep the tracks over

Sherman Hill, one of the longest and

steepest in the country, clear of snow

costs the road an enormous sum. It

has, however, lately completed im-

provements in Wyoming which will

materially lessen its annual expen-

se for "snow bucking."

BUCKING THE SNOW.

DIFFICULT TASK OF KEEPING ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILROADS OPEN.

POWERFUL ROTARY BROOMS EMPLOYED ALMOST CONSTANTLY IN SWEEPING THE SNOW FROM THE TRACKS—STORMS WHICH TEST HUMAN INGENUITY.

(Special Correspondence.)

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 20.—

The annual fight against the snow king on the great divide is now being waged. It is a hard and long battle, beginning in December and lasting until the late thaws of spring. During the winter, the mountain gorges through which pass the railroads crossing the Rockies are frequently filled

NIAGARA IN WINTER.

FORMATION OF THE ICE BRIDGE BELOW THE CATARACT.

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
**Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories**
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

C. E. BOYNTON,
BOTTLERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refreshing Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton
16 Bow Street Portsmouth

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St Telephone 24.

**GEORGE A. TRAFTON,
BLACKSMITH**

Horse Shoeing in all its branches. Particular attention given to interfering and over-reaching horses.

Skip Work, Carriage and Tool Work if all kinds promptly attended to. Stone Tool Sharpening a Specialty.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.

THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1902.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, JANUARY 25.

SUNRISE.....10:30 A.M.
MOON RISING.....10:20 P.M.
MOON SET.....9:45 P.M.
LENGTH OF DAY.....9:45

Last Quarter, Jan. 21st, Sh. 9m., morning, W.
New Moon, Feb. 8th, Sh. 22m., morning, E.
First Quarter, Feb. 15th, Sh. 5m., morning, E.
Full Moon, Feb. 22d, Sh. 18m., morning, W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Forecast for New England: Fair Friday; Saturday probably snow, fresh westerly winds becoming variable.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:30 a.m., 12:30 to 2:5 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 213.

CITY BRIEFS.

High tides again.
Good weather again.

Full moon last night.

The basket ball fever is on again.
"Me and Otis" was a great success.

Not a drunk arrested since the dry spell set in.

No sleigh rides on the beautiful appearance of the moon.

The Red Men will upholster tonight and put on their war paint.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Portsmouth was one of six places east of Boston that was favored with dry farm.

There will be another special car through to York Beach on Monday evening, after All On Account of Eliza Music lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinwald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

The Dartmouth musical clubs have canceled their Portsmouth date. Something will be substituted for the high school benefit.

The Old Ladies circle held its regular meeting and social as the guests of Mrs. Joseph Hussey, Congress street, on Thursday evening.

Tickets for Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, two of the best known theatrical people in the country, go on sale at Music Hall box office this morning.

Word has been received here of the death of Orville Ham, in New York city. He was a former resident of this city, and leaves a sister here, Mrs. Caroline Knowlton.

There was a social gathering of the choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Thursday evening in Red Men's hall. It was a very pleasant occasion, a festive banquet being served.

Miss Della Ferrall of Boston is in Exeter arranging for a concert to be given sometime in February in the interest of the New England Kurn Hattin homes for homeless and friendless boys and girls.

Arrived Jan. 21.—Barge Pottsville, Philadelphia, with 1445 tons of coal; barge Oak Hill, Philadelphia, with 1248 tons of coal and schooner George E. Walcott, Baltimore with 2360 tons of coal, all for J. A. & A. W. Walker.

Fred C. Boles of Plaistow, who was sent to the Exeter jail last Saturday afternoon for failing to secure bail in the appealed liquor cases, has been released, sureties to the amount of \$500 having been furnished by a Dover party. Boles paid the fine for keeping illicit liquors for sale.

The soldiers at Fort Constitution feel injured at the statement that a dozen of them were drunk in this city on Wednesday. They say that one of three of the boys, who sent to Massachusetts for liquor and came here after it on that day, did drink a little too much after the package arrived, but he made no disturbance and came back to the fort fairly sober. Marshal Entwistle says that the Fort Constitution boys are the very best fellows who have been there and have never made any trouble whatever.

The complaint says that on the 15th she was forced to accompany him to Portsmouth, where they were married by City Clerk Moore, and that at the time Kennerson had a gun which she refused to marry him. She was forced to live with him until August of the same year, when she left him.

Kennerson denies all this and has engaged as his counsel Kivel and Hughes of Dover. The case will be heard near the last of the session.

ACCIDENT.

A clear stage is called for by Louis Mann and Clara Lipman. Their first appearance east of Boston.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascareta. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. No. 26. H.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

WILL BE A GOOD ONE.

The K. of P. minstrel troupe of New Castle is rehearsing faithfully under Musical Director Harold N. Holt. The overtures which will be presented on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, in connection with the fair is certain to be a grand success. It will surely compare favorably with the shows which the enterprising members of Wentworth have presented in past years.

A clear stage is called for by Louis Mann and Clara Lipman. Their first appearance east of Boston.

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WILL OF M. H. WENTWORTH

Proven in Probate Court at Exeter
on Thursday Afternoon.

Contents of the Will are Now Made
Public.

Other Important Business Transacted For the Week of Jan. 23.

Exeter, Jan. 24.—The will of Mark H. Wentworth, one of the wealthiest residents of Portsmouth, was proved in probate court Thursday afternoon. It was executed Feb. 25, 1898, and Charles E. Wentworth, Susan J. Wentworth and Stratford Wentworth are appointed executors.

To his daughter, is devised his home at 34 Pleasant street, with all its contents belonging to him, except a silver tankard and a portrait of Gov. John Wentworth, which, with the proviso that they shall not be removed without the consent of the daughter, are given to the son named. To his grandson, Mark H. Wentworth, the testator bequeathed his watch and chain.

The residue of the estate is left in trust to the executors.

The following business was transacted in the probate court of Rockingham county during the week of Jan. 23:

Administration granted—in estate of George H. Adams of Hampstead, Heygate Adams, administrator.

Wills proved—Of Mary A. Boardman at Brentwood, Burton G. Sanborn, administrator with will annexed; Oliver Godfrey of Hampton, Charles M. Lamprey, executor; Laura J. Leeman of Exeter, Freeman E. Hodge and Susan A. Hodge, executors; Mark H. Wentworth of Portsmouth; Charles E. Wentworth and Stratford Wentworth executors.

Inventory returned—in estates of Sarah E. Hunkins, Hampstead, Amos Mosher, Danville and Joseph Dame of Chester.

Trustee appointed—in estate of J. Harry Philbrick of Candia, John W. Johnson, trustee.

License granted—to sell personal property in estate of Stephen W. Atwood of Epping.

License to sell stocks and bonds granted—in estates of Josiah D. Prescott of Kensington and Roswell P. Thompson of Exeter.

Licence granted—to sell real property in estate of Elizabeth J. Hilliard of Kensington.

Petition for insolvency granted in estate of Charles B. Leavitt of Northwood, Woodbury M. Durgin, commissioner; Dexter B. Brown of Candia, Walter J. Dudley, commissioner.

Receipts filed—in estate of George W. Smith of Hampton Falls.

Appointment of agent—in estate of Laura J. Leeman of Exeter, Henry A. Shute, agent.

Appraisers appointed—in estates of Dorothy Ward of Hampton and Laura J. Leeman of Exeter.

AN INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE.

Wife Alleges That Her Husband
Frightened Her Into Matrimony.

An interesting divorce case which will be heard at this term of superior court at Exeter is one brought by Mrs. Lillian Huff Kennerson, now of this city, against her husband, Fred Kennerson, of Newmarket, in which she alleges that she was forced to marry said Kennerson against her will and at the point of a gun.

The libel, which was filed in October by her counsel Judge Edward H. Adams, alleges that on the first of April, 1901, Kennerson, who had been calling on her, came to her house and at the point of a gun made her promise to marry him, saying "There are two charges in this gun, one for you and one for me, unless you promise to marry me."

The complaint says that on the 15th she was forced to accompany him to Portsmouth, where they were married by City Clerk Moore, and that at the time Kennerson had a gun which she refused to marry him. She was forced to live with him until August of the same year, when she left him.

Kennerson denies all this and has engaged as his counsel Kivel and Hughes of Dover. The case will be heard near the last of the session.

ACCIDENT.

Last evening Mr. John T. Sullivan who resides on Pine street had a forefinger horribly torn on the globe of a lantern. Dr. Mullens was called to dress the unfortunate man's injuries and found it necessary to take several stitches.

WILL BE A GOOD ONE.

The K. of P. minstrel troupe of New Castle is rehearsing faithfully under Musical Director Harold N. Holt. The overtures which will be presented on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, in connection with the fair is certain to be a grand success. It will surely compare favorably with the shows which the enterprising members of Wentworth have presented in past years.

A clear stage is called for by Louis Mann and Clara Lipman. Their first appearance east of Boston.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascareta. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. No. 26. H.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

THE FOAM AND AMBER.

Manchester Thirty Ones Tow Over
Some "No Per Cent."

The thirsty man can now get his beer in Manchester, says the Union. But it won't be like the kind he used to drink.

The beer is the non-intoxicating beverage, or at least that is what is claimed for it, that is commonly known as "no per cent." It tastes somewhat like the real thing, it has a nice amber color and the collar on it is as deep as found on the genuine lager, but there is something missing.

This new drink struck town in a wholesale lot on Wednesday and was quickly snapped up by the retail men who had been looking for it. Many of the lunch rooms which were formerly saloons now have the new drink on sale and yesterday they all reported a liberal demand. Something like twenty-quarter cases came into town and these are said to have been pretty nearly emptied by last night.

The wholesalers who brought the stuff into town claim that it is not intoxicating and that it will clear the law in every way. The retailers who are handling the stuff for the trade hope that the claims made for it are true since yesterday they had visions of a little recompense for the big profits which they thought were going to lose by the closing of the saloons. The demand was so good that they began to think that some of their money was coming back.

Last evening many customers called at these retail places and sampled the drink which is such a strange thing to be sold in this city and many were the expressions heard concerning the merits of the liquid. Some people thought it a good substitute for the malt liquor whose place it is supposed to supply. It is expected that the authorities will have a chemist pass upon the new drink and see whether it clears the law or not. If there is any alcohol in it the dealers will have to ship it.

Chief Healey was asked Wednesday afternoon if anything had been done concerning the new drink and he replied that there had not. How soon there would be he could not say. He did not know whether the beer reported to have brought into town was "no per cent" of any number of per cents.

FESTAL EVENING AT CHRIST CHURCH.

This evening, it being the eve of the "Conversion of St. Paul, there is to be a special service at Christ church, when the new choir will sing for the first time, the new organist and choir master, W. H. Smith, being present also for the first time. The choir has already made such progress under Mr. Smith that it will undoubtedly be one of the best vested choirs in this diocese. Mr. Smith, who was a pupil of Dr. Whitney of the Church of the Advent, Boston, has had considerable experience as a teacher of both vocal and instrumental music in Boston, and enters upon his work at Christ church with the ardor of a thorough musician. The men and boys of the new choir are enthusiastic under his instructions. On this, their first service, the choir should receive the sympathy of all who love sacred music, and a reverent service, and the beautiful church should be packed accordingly. The offertory will be devoted to the expenses of the choir which are always large, even where the choir is, like this one, unpaid, and it is hoped that all who attend will give something to this most laudable object. What organization of men and boys better deserves our encouragement? The following is the order of the service:

Processional.

"O Heavenly Jerusalem,
Of everlasting halls."

G. C. Martin.

Versicles and Responses, Tallis.

Psalm, 150.

"O Praise God in His holiness,
Praise Him in the firmament of His power."

Gregorian Tone, VIII.

Nunc Dimittis, C. V. Stanford.

Hymn,

"We sing the glorious Conquest
Before Damascus gate," "Elijah."

Anthems,

"I am Alpha and Omega,
The Beginning and the Ending,
Sith the Lord."

Sir John Stainer.

"Let all the World in Every corner ring," Sir F. A. G. Ouseley.

Recessional.

"Ancient of days, who sittest thron'd in glory,

To Thee all knees are bent, all voices pray," T. A. Jeffery.

No attraction this season will give greater satisfaction than Mann and Lipman.

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WILL BE A GOOD ONE.